

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; slowly rising temperature; moderate west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 52. Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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U. S. MARINES, FIGHTING LIKE DEMONS, MOW DOWN ENEMY; GERMANS MASS MEN AND GUNS FOR A NEW MARNE ATTACK; U-BOATS ARE REPORTED OPERATING FROM MAINE TO FLORIDA

SKIPPERS GET SCARES; NO NEW VESSELS SUNK

Wireless Tells of Foe's Submarine Near Spot Where Titanic Sank.

SHIPS ARE BEING ARMED

Mariners Reach Port With Accounts of Pursuits and Lucky Escapes.

If reports brought to Atlantic ports by hurried skippers are to be taken at face value, even half of them, there are more than two U-boats operating in American waters. From Florida to Maine and the northern liner lane in the icy waters where the Titanic foundered submarines were reported yesterday.

In one case it is reported that a steamer was chased for over an hour by a U-boat. Another vessel far to the south fell victim to a periscope and caused the temporary closing of an important river mouth; a third scurried back to a nearby port, demanding guns with which to fight off the lurking foe. Nor were these the only cases.

A West Indian trader carrying forty-eight passengers arrived at an Atlantic port with a story of a submarine that had dogged it on the way, and a wireless message telling of U-boat activity in latitude 27-25, longitude 82-40, approximately where the Titanic sank. A few hours earlier a fishing smack had hurried into a harbor of Maine with the vision of a periscope, real or imaginary, lending speed to its heels.

The crew of its fishing smack was mistaken probably. Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the First naval district, dismissed the report, saying there had been no evidence of submarines off the New England coast, his statement in this respect following the navy's theory that the U-boats are heading south.

Seen Near the Titanic's Grave.

One fact, however, stands out of the chaotic reports, that submarines have been lurking about these shores for two or three weeks at least, earlier denials to the contrary notwithstanding. The skipper of a conservative reputation thinks the U-boats have been prepared to strike for three weeks or more. It was this skipper who brought word of the wireless that told of submarines in the northern liner lanes. He bases his belief on the wireless, which told of the submarine sighted near the point of the Titanic disaster. This message was received three weeks ago. The skipper said this captain kept his own counsel, according to the sea rules in force to-day, is indicated by the fact that none of his passengers suspected submarines had become a menace in these waters until Wednesday night last, three days after the U-boats had been sighted in the vicinity of their first strike in these waters.

Even the crew, with the exception of the officers and the wireless operators, were in ignorance of the grave peril of the vessel. They had steamed out of a West Indian port on Sunday night, and it was not until the wireless came that the captain and in a couple of minutes the ship was in darkness and the four-light passengers were being hustled below.

That hustling and the bawled order, "Throw those cigars overboard," convinced some thoroughly scared people that it wasn't the ship's dynamite that was at fault. Submarines were instantly suspected, and the captain was not long in confirming the fears.

From that hour the ship ran a crooked course, her lifeboats ready for instant launching and the captain almost constantly on the bridge.

Thursday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, smoke was sighted on the horizon toward west and the captain veered further out to sea. He was already a long way out when the smoke cloud hung on until nearly six o'clock and it was the general belief aboard ship yesterday that the smoke cloud indicated a submarine.

The second tangible scare—it was all so long a vague scare, according to passengers—occurred Friday when a vessel was sighted on the horizon and was immediately taken for a German raider. The shipman swung his wheel once more and the vessel veered off on another course, the captain yelling to the lookout for more speed when he knew full well the vessel was kicking out every ounce she could make. As she raced away, it was discovered that the other vessel was doing likewise, evidently having made the same mistake.

It was a happy lot of passengers who crowded down the gangways yesterday afternoon after the race through the misty waters. One man remarked:

Kaiser Asserts Troops Make Name Respected

AMSTERDAM, June 8.—"With pride and thankfulness I daily watch the giant deeds of my brave troops, which will secure respect for the German name for all time."

This is one of the striking phrases used by the German Emperor in sending a contribution of \$12,500 to the Ludendorff fund, initiated by the National Committee, for the care of disabled soldiers. The Emperor added:

"I also see sufferings borne by the German soldier in a manly and resolute manner. I see him bleed and die for the Fatherland's greater honor, I gain an insight and knowledge of the innermost life of the wounded warrior."

NAVY TO CONVOY COASTAL SHIPS

Special Protection to Be Given Vessels Transporting War Material.

RAIDERS STILL UNCAUGHT

Daniels Says No Warship Will Be Withdrawn From European Waters.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—As a result of the U-boat raids off the Atlantic coast the Navy Department plans to convoy coastal shipping. Special protection will be given vessels transporting war material from port to port along the coast, and in other cases the navy will provide armed ships whenever military expediency dictates.

There will also be an addition to patrol vessels and submarine chasers for protection of coastal shipping, but Secretary Daniels made it clear that no single warship was to be withdrawn from foreign waters, nor will there be any holding back of warships designed for use in the European war zone.

The fact that Admiral Daniels is over there, he said, is waiting for the arrival of allied forces representing Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan. In order to restore their previous democracy to life the Allies should send a sufficient force to the Baltic, the Bosphorus, the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf, and make it possible to hold at the earliest possible moment an election for a constituent assembly. This would provide Siberia with the political institutions of which she is urgently in need.

"My informant believes that only a very brief military occupation of Siberia would be necessary for this purpose and that within a year both Bolshevism and the German influence would disappear from Siberia, while the restoration of order there, accompanied by popular government, would have a magnetic effect upon the other provinces of Russia."

Political Factor Important. "Intervention by the Allies with this limited objective would be the first step toward the restoration of Russia. If after consultation with President Wilson a policy of this kind should be adopted its success will depend mainly upon the political officers who accompany the allied forces to Siberia.

"Since intervention of this character is to be regarded more as a political cooperation than a military one."

Continued on Second Page.

BRING INCOME TAX BILL ALONG

Hint to Payors to Save Long Waits Next Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Taxpayers will avoid unnecessary inconvenience in paying their income and excess profits taxes if they will bring their bills with them to the offices of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, said a statement issued to-day by Commissioner Hoyer.

Otherwise, clerks are compelled to go through office files to ascertain the exact amount due and thus cause considerable delay in the task of collecting hundreds of thousands of payments within the next week. Taxes are due next Saturday.

PEASANTS IN REVOLT FIRE UKRAINE WOOD

Arms Depots Looted and German Advance Opposed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, June 8.—Reports from Zurich say that the situation in the districts of Rovno and Lutsk, where the peasants revolted and fired the great State forests. The former commander of the Winter Palace in Petrograd has organized the peasants into battalions with artillery.

At Japhol 40,000 peasants already have sworn fidelity to the new government. The peasants looted the arms depot at Duryana and the peasants at Poltava are opposing the armed intervention of the Germans. Independent parties in the Ukraine have demanded the resignation of the present Cabinet.

URGES MILITARY DRIVE BY JAPAN TO CRUSH TURKS

French Officer Hints at Cooperation in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

MAY ACT IN FAR EAST

China May Assist in Task—Gen. Ugaki Admits Plan Calls for It.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 8.—That Japan and China are preparing to take action is indicated by a Tokyo despatch to the Daily Express which quotes Gen. Ugaki, who negotiated the Sino-Japanese agreement, as authority for the statement that although the agreement is defensive it is not limited to defense, but forms an instrument suitable for offensive as well. He added that its scope is not confined to the Orient.

On the same subject a writer in the Evening Standard says:

"I have discussed the question of Japanese intervention in Russia with a French officer returning from Moscow to Paris and I gather that in certain military and diplomatic quarters the view is held that Japan and America should offer their cooperation in restoring the constitution and the military stability of our former ally. The Bolshevik army at the moment consists only of between 15,000 and 20,000 men, all practically under German control."

Intervention in Siberia.

A. F. Whyte, discussing intervention in Siberia, which he deems to be a positive political objective and must be an allied policy, backed by American, undertaken for the sake of Russia at the invitation of the Russians and not merely adopted as an anti-German measure, says:

"A well known Siberian made the following statement to me: 'The Allies, he said, is waiting for the arrival of allied forces representing Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States and Japan. In order to restore their previous democracy to life the Allies should send a sufficient force to the Baltic, the Bosphorus, the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf, and make it possible to hold at the earliest possible moment an election for a constituent assembly. This would provide Siberia with the political institutions of which she is urgently in need.'"

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Continued on Second Page.

Tobacco Fund Proves Home Folks' Loyalty

"NEXT to our love of home and the principles we are fighting for comes the comfort derived from our beloved 'Jimmy' pipe or cigarette," writes Lieut. Levens F. A., a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor. "We sometimes read of what the folks at home are doing for us, but this is personal proof."

A Sergeant Francis W. Gully, 102d P. I., writes:

"I wish you could have seen the smiles on the boys' faces as they lined up for THE SUN TOBACCO. We are at the front and giving the Kaiser a few American cigars in the line of shells."

See page 1, Section 7.

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FIVE BRITISH NAVAL FLIERS VANQUISH SEVEN OF ENEMY

Two Germans Shot Down, One Falling in Flames, in Fight Off Holland Coast—Bay State Boy Helps in Victory.

THE HAGUE, June 8.—Five British and seven German seaplanes of the largest type fought a battle Tuesday evening off the Dutch coast, according to a Dutch despatch to the Handelsblad. One of the German machines was observed to fall in flames into the sea. One British machine was forced to descend, but landed safely.

Another British machine which had descended to the surface of the sea to repair the propeller two hours before the battle was later set on fire by its occupants, all of whom waded ashore and gave themselves up for internment. The crew included two Canadians.

The five British seaplanes started Tuesday afternoon on a reconnoitering expedition off the northern Dutch coast. During the afternoon they met a squadron of German seaplanes, which they drove off without difficulty in three successive encounters.

The Germans, however, returned reinforced to seven seaplanes. A lively fight ensued, and in addition to the German machine which fell in flames another German machine was shot down.

A British machine commanded by

Robert Paul of Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the Canadian Flying Corps, developed engine trouble and was forced to descend to the surface. Ensign Joseph Eaton of Massachusetts, who was senior pilot of another seaplane, was detailed to protect the disabled plane, and circled about it for an hour while the Germans continuously were attempting to attack the cripple.

During Eaton's defensive work his machine was riddled with bullets, but he was able to keep the air until the Germans were driven off. He then descended, his machine wrecked, but all the crew got ashore safely. Ensign Eaton was interned.

This engagement was reported by the British Admiralty in its statement of June 8, which announced that a squadron of large seaplanes while reconnoitering over the North Sea met a large formation of hostile machines which was engaged and two of the enemy machines shot down.

Two of the British machines, it was stated, were forced to alight close to the Dutch coast because of engine trouble and had to be interned.

U. S. IN 5 MONTHS BUILT 629 SHIPS

Merchant Fleet 10,000,000 Tons Exclusive of Craft in Transport Service.

SECOND ONLY TO ENGLAND

Output in Thirty Days Exceeds That of First Year of European War.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY, June 7 (delayed).—There was more activity on several parts of the front on Wednesday evening and Thursday, and although the fighting was not on an important scale the general result of a series of attacks has been in favor of the Allies, more so than on any day since the offensive began.

Not only has the rush of the advance been brought to a close with the reduction of the Germans' huge numerical superiority, but now the French have begun to take matters into their own hands again and to deal with inconvenient features of the line. One of these features, affairs were nearly carried out on the Oise, close to Pontoise, where the enemy tried to cross the river at the north end of Carpoint Wood.

Not satisfied with repulsing that effort, our allies attacked in their turn and besides capturing a strongly fortified position took 100 prisoners. Nine miles to the southeast of Pontoise, a Haute-Braye, another batch of fifty prisoners was taken in the course of small operations to rectify the French front.

Twelve miles still further to the southwest, west of Longpont, the infantry made an attack Thursday on the extreme eastern edge of the forest of Villers-Cotteret, with the object of recovering Laferrière Farm. There also things went well, although the position had not been fully taken when the last news was received.

Advance in Clignon Valley.

Fighting yesterday in the valley of the Clignon, a tributary of the Ourcq, twelve miles south of Longpont, was on a larger scale. An advance of more than a mile was made on a front of about five miles in two rushes, one early in the morning and the other later in the day, which drove the enemy out of a series of small woods and farmhouses with which the ground is thickly covered and finally brought the line up to the village of Gandelu, a mile and a half west of Veully, and five miles northwest of Chateau Thierry. Two hundred of the enemy, who fought chiefly with machine guns, were made prisoners.

There was also a satisfactory engagement at Frommes, between Longpont and the Clignon. For the last few days two divisions of the Prussian Guard have been trying to take the town, which lies at the junction of the Ourcq and the Savieres and forms an advanced outpost for Laferrière Farm, one of the chief obstacles to attempts to turn the forest from the south.

The guards working along each side of the Ourcq up the valley of the two rivers, had managed to take Hill 100, which is a commanding position south of the village. From this the French yesterday drove them out. The retreating Germans left many dead.

The advance in the Clignon Valley still goes on. On the right American troops have extended their gains on the front. Torcy-Belleau-Bouresches. The French have occupied the village of Vinly on the left, thus passing to the north of the river. Other French troops have driven the enemy from Hill 204, between Bouresches and Chateau Thierry.

In a single month this year the American merchant fleet has seen a growth almost as great as during the entire first year of the European war.

ALLIES KEEP UP THEIR GAINS ON MARNE FRONT

French and Americans Progress Nearly a Mile in the Valley of the Ourcq.

OTHER LOCAL ADVANCES

Indications of Renewed Activity in Picardy and Flanders Sectors.

LONDON, June 8.—On both sides of the Marne front, a battlefront of about eighty miles, fighting, while incessant, seems to have settled down, for a time at least, to what the official statements call "local operations." It is noteworthy, however, that in these numerous attacks and counter attacks the advantage now is almost invariably on the side of the Allies, who are slowly eating into the German lines, a little here and a little there, and on the whole are making substantial gains, while the German losses, owing to their inability to fight otherwise than in masses, continue to be very heavy.

The fighting to-day was particularly heavy in the neighborhood of Chery and Dommar, northwest of Chateau Thierry, where fierce counter attacks by the Germans withered under the fire of the French guns. All the gains made by the Allies were maintained. Southeast of Ambleny the French improved their position during the night and the morning, and the French line was pushed forward to the village of Veully-la-Poterie. The French and Americans advanced their lines nearly a mile to the north, taking fifty prisoners in the operation. Further south the Germans made two futile counter attacks against the French and Americans but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Activity on Northern Sector

While the fighting is decreasing on the main front, it is drawing more and more toward the battle fields of last March, particularly in the way of artillery activity, which was marked in the neighborhood of Montdidier, on the Aisne front before Amiens, north of Albert, and near Arras. On the northern sector French troops this morning made a raid east of Douchy, taking 100 prisoners, and took forty-seven prisoners. The British made a successful attack on trenches south of Arras and last night a successful raid near Hulluch.

The most severe among the minor battles fought recently in the Marne-Rheims region was in the vicinity of St. Euphrasie and Champlait, westward from Rheims, says the Associated Press correspondent in the French army.

The Germans launched a serious attack here at dawn Thursday morning along a four mile front. They planned to pierce the allied line to a depth of two and a half miles, which would permit them to outflank Rheims mountain and thus capture the city.

The village and spur of Bigny fell into their hands when they came forward in dense waves, but the British immediately counter attacked and took the village. Simultaneously the French counter attacked and reached the outskirts of Bigny and on a second attack they recaptured the village and reestablished the line. The Germans suffered most severely from artillery fire, the two divisions engaged losing many killed and more than 200 prisoners.

French Gains in Flanders.

Describing the fighting in the Kemmel district, the Associated Press correspondent with the British army in France says that Loere Hospice, which the Germans captured on Wednesday night, was retaken by the French Friday. They then moved on to the next contested position and completely reestablished their original line.

The French have thus removed a more or less serious threat to the village of Loere, which itself is an important defense for Mont Rouge and other hills lying immediately to the west. Loere Hospice lies only a few hundred yards east of Loere and is on rising ground, which is but slightly lower than the site of the village.

The enemy has long coveted Loere and retention of the hospice would give him a good jumping off place for another assault in the long hill which he has delivered against the village.

British troops carried out a well planned attack west of Voormezele today, and captured a strong position held by the enemy. The defenses obtained great improvement in the line in this sector, which has been the scene of constant thrusts and counter thrusts since Hindenburg began his offensive in Flanders. About fifty prisoners were taken.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

French Continue Gains South of the Ourcq.

LONDON, June 8.—Following are the official reports on the fighting on the western front:

FRENCH (NIGHT).—There was active lively artillery action in the neighborhood of Hangeard on Saturday, between the Oise and the Aisne and south of the Aisne. We continued our

Continued on Second Page.

Germans Now Admit Americans Are Fighting

BERLIN, June 8.—In the official statement from General Headquarters to-day the following passage occurs:

Several attacks by French, American and British regiments broke down with heavy losses. This is the first time German Headquarters has used the term "American regiment" in its official reports on the military operations. Even in announcing the loss of Cantigny the official communication mentioned merely "the enemy" having occupied that place. Several times, however, the Germans officially have mentioned the capture of American prisoners.

U. S. MEN SAVED BIG WAR PLANTS

Cantigny Victory Halted Advance Toward French Munition Works.

PERNHING LED HIS TROOPS

American Commander Personally Directed the Timely Success.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The capture of Cantigny, the first American success of major importance in the fighting in northern France, was accomplished under the personal direction of Gen. Pershing, the commander of the American forces. This was related to the Senate Military Committee when it paid its weekly visit to the War Council to-day.

At the same conference it was revealed that no more than military success than that of the Americans who stopped the German advance toward the regions below the Marne had been accomplished in the year's campaign on the western front. Additional gains by the Allies at this point would have spelled disaster, for just beyond the point at which the Yankees made their brilliant stand of the last seven or eight days lay the important French munition factories, which if thrown into German hands at this juncture would have meant irreparable harm.

News From Front Encouraging.

The Senators were informed that the developments of the week on the west front were encouraging. They heard that six days seemingly marked the limit of the German drive. After the Prussian machine had been in operation six days its driving power seemed to have been exhausted. Since then the interchanges have not resulted in deadlock.

The committee received gratifying news also in regard to the working out of the ordnance programme. Since the disclosure of a month ago, when the fact was set forth by The Sun that the production of Browning heavy machine guns had lagged and that the 3,000 promised for April had not been delivered, there has been steady improvement.

Spurred by demands from the country and the insistent questioning of Congress the Ordnance Department has developed an apparent consciousness of its deficiencies and by a supreme effort now seems within reach of a consummation of the ultra optimistic claims of its head in advance of the actual accomplishment.

Troop Shipments Continue.

Recent submarine demonstrations off the Atlantic coast were discussed in general terms. It was pointed out to the Senators that apparently the hopes which the Imperial German Government had entertained that the U-boats would halt the advancing tide of American troops overseas had been dashed to pieces.

Shipments of neither munitions nor supplies have been halted. The first week of June has not maintained the bumper average of troop shipments attained in May, but this was not to be expected. Only eight days of June have elapsed and the record of May, it was pointed out, would be paralleled if not eclipsed in the remaining days of the month. It was said that this slump for the first week of June was not occasioned by U-boat activities or the fear thereof.

CENSOR SPLITS REICHTAG.

Socialist Leader Says German Chiefs Persecute Party.

LONDON, June 8.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the censorship debate in the Reichstag which began Tuesday was continued to-day. Amidst turning from his seat, Deputy Herfeldt, independent Socialist, cited numerous persecutions against the Socialists by the authorities. He characterized as traitors to the working classes those Socialists who aided the general command to distribute circulars requesting workers to resist enemy action in Germany.

Deputy Muller announced the existence of what he termed the "Black Cabinet," which practised a secret censorship of the letters of members of the different parties in the Reichstag.

CANADA'S PREMIER LAUDS U. S. TROOPS

Enemy Will Learn Their Power, Says Borden.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 8.—Sir Robert B. Borden, Premier of Canada, who is here to attend the Imperial conference to-day made the following statement in regard to the fighting men of the United States:

"I recently had the privilege of observing the quality of the United States troops who are moving rapidly toward the fighting line. They are of magnificent physique and fine spirit and are

Pershing's Men Kill 100 Germans at One Point Near Bouresches.

NEW BLACK GAS FACED

Invaders Stopped Within 400 Yards of American Trenches.

FRESH ONSLAUGHT NEAR

Kaiser's Soldiers Bringing Up Cannon and More Troops to Renew Drive.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 8.—American troops last night attacked the Germans to the east of Torcy, in the district northwest of Chateau Thierry. The French continued their advance on the American left. At last reports the operation was progressing satisfactorily.

The American artillery was active all night in the Belleau Wood sector. The fire increased in intensity at 4 o'clock this morning, when the Americans attacked in the southern part of the wood, taking prisoners and a number of machine guns.

German prisoners report that new German troops are moving up in the rear of the American sector on this front. The enemy artillery fire is increasing, indicating that the Germans are bringing up additional big guns.

The second Franco-American attack in the neighborhood of Veully-la-Poterie and Bouresches was a brilliant success to the allied arm. It was continued yesterday with an advance in the Chery sector further northwest on the line.

Germans Appear Disheartened.

The enemy seemed somewhat disheartened, replying only feebly to the allied fire. Prisoners arriving at the rear in small batches appear to be thoroughly exhausted and depressed by the turn affairs are taking.

Quite important advantages have been gained by the Allies in the course of numerous small infantry engagements during the last two days. The French, American and British troops have participated in these actions and the bag of prisoners is considerable.

The tactical situation of the Allies is improved by the reconquest of a number of dominant points. As a general rule the great German effort in the valley of the Marne seems to be fading away as the enemy's position in contact with something approaching a breakthrough.

In the fighting northwest of Chateau Thierry the Americans mowed down the enemy with machine gun and rifle fire last night when the Germans made an attack on their position. They fought like demons and at one point killed 100 Germans.

Enemy's Advance Stopped.

The Germans launched their thrust against the Americans in the vicinity of Bouresches. They were completely stopped, however, about 400 yards from the American trenches. The result was achieved despite the intense enemy bombardment, which included the use of gas in a new form. Before they made their attack the Germans sent over a smoke cloud, supposedly of black gas. During the fight the Americans wore gas masks.

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